

ASQUITH AND BALFOUR IN HOME RULE BATTLE

Speeches Seldom Excelled Mark
Final Stage of Bill in the
House of Commons.

"ULSTER LIKE AMERICA"

Government Charged with
Showing Dangerous Want of
Appreciation for Sec-
tion's Position.

London, Jan. 16.—The Home Rule bill started on its final stage in the House of Commons yesterday, and the occasion was marked by two speeches, seldom excelled in the House, by the Prime Minister, Herbert H. Asquith, and Arthur J. Balfour, the former leader of the Opposition, who have few equals as parliamentarians. Other speakers, representing all parties, followed, and the debate finally was adjourned until to-day, when division will be taken.

The bitterness which previous bills of a similar nature aroused in the past was largely absent in the discussion yesterday, but with the harder hitters on the programme for to-day this may not be continued.

When the orders of the day were called, and Mr. Balfour, at the request of the Opposition leader, Andrew Bonar Law, moved the rejection of the measure, the House was crowded to its capacity and every seat in the galleries was occupied by interested listeners. Mr. Balfour, who had been absent from Parliament for some weeks, while not so fluent as the Prime Minister, delivered one of those telling speeches for which he is famous and which arouses his supporters to the height of enthusiasm.

He dealt with the bill in a general way, and particularly laid stress on the case of Ulster, the present condition of which he likened to that of the American Colonies before the Revolution. He charged the government with showing a dangerous want of appreciation of the position of that section.

Pointing his finger at the government bench, Mr. Balfour concluded: "If blood be spilled—which God forbid—the real assassins will be those who have never had the courage to face the situation."

Asquith Defends Bill.

Premier Asquith defended the bill from every point of view. He pleaded with the House to forget the past and give Ireland what the vast majority demanded. He laid stress on the safeguards introduced in the bill to prevent Protestants from being oppressed by the majority, and repeated the government's offer to insert any other reasonable safeguards, if only the Opposition would tell what was wanted.

The Premier recalled that Mr. Balfour had made the same gloomy predictions as he did to-day, when the Liberals gave self-government to South Africa.

The Unionists and Liberals continued the debate until after dinner, when T. P. O'Connor gave the bill his blessing in behalf of the Nationalists.

The Hon. Thomas C. R. Agar-Robartes, one of the two Liberals opposing the measure, regretted the refusal of the government to hold out the olive branch to the Ulsterites and denounced the bill as one of coercion. Unless the Ulster question was settled, he said, the bill was foredoomed to failure. His announcement that he was obliged to vote against the third reading was received with Opposition cheers.

Message of Peace to Ireland.

William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, criticized some of the provisions of the bill, and said that while he could not accept it as a final settlement of the Nationalists' requirements, he regarded it as a sincere and courageous message of peace to Ireland. He suggested that if the former chief secretaries and under secretaries to Ireland and three representative Irishmen, including John E. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, could be got together they might come to some measure of agreement.

The Laborites' adhesion to Home Rule was declared by James Parker, sitting for Halifax.

The Right Hon. Herbert Louis Samuel, Postmaster General, who had charge of the financial provisions of the bill, defended them at length.

The Right Hon. James Henry Camp-

bell, serving as leader of the Ulsterites in the absence of Sir Edward Carson, who, although he fought the bill clause by clause, was unable to be present at the final stage on account of his wife's illness, repeated Ulster's objection to Home Rule, and declared that the bill would produce a generation of internecine strife and permanent disaster to the progress of the country.

All the parties have issued special whips to members requesting attendance for the division to-morrow night, when demonstrations are expected.

Mr. Balfour's Speech.

Mr. Balfour said that the government during the progress of the bill had been supported by substantial majorities, but that that support was utterly worthless. It had been obtained by a method reminding him of one of those comedies of intrigue in which the chief schemer went to each subordinate character in turn and gave a different version of his object to each, in order to induce them to assist him and in the end left all duped.

"The government have taken each group of their supporters in turn," continued Mr. Balfour. "They said to the Irish: 'We will give you nationality'; to the British: 'We will give you peace and tranquillity'; to the taxpayers: 'We will give you economy.'"

"They said to the Home Rulers: 'This is a step toward the disintegration of the United Kingdom.' They said to the Imperialists: 'This is a step toward closer unity of the empire.' They said to the South and West of Ireland: 'You have an inalienable right to be governed by yourselves according to your own ideas.' They said to the North and East of Ireland: 'You will never be so happy as when governed by other people, according to their ideas.'"

"The greatest dupes will be the Nationalists, who think that the government are making Ireland a nation, and the people of this island, who think they will be given peace."

Mr. Balfour criticized the financial scheme of the bill on the ground that it gave Ireland rights too great for the fiscal interests of the United Kingdom, but too small to satisfy any one with the most meagre notions of the powers appropriate to nationality.

Foresees Endless Friction.

He predicted endless friction between the exchequers of the two countries. The promoters of the bill, he said, were evidently nervous lest Ireland should have the full liberty given to other of the nation's dominions to regulate their own fiscal and industrial interests.

It was an absurdity if the British people thought they were going to get a scheme of federation, for the government's attempt at federation would result in disintegration. If they were going to cut the United Kingdom into fragments, he declared, there was no more necessary and inevitable division than that of the northeast of Ireland from the rest of Ireland. The government had not comprehended Ulster's feelings; that lack of comprehension was dangerous.

"No one would say," continued Mr. Balfour, "that the Roman Catholics will persecute the minority at all. But will that reconcile the minority in the North of Ireland to live under the control of the majority, where for generations religion and politics have been mixed up and under the control of the majority who have complete control of education and patronage? Ulstermen will be in the Irish Parliament to be taxed, not to tax."

Mr. Balfour concluded by comparing the case of Ulster to that of the rebellious American colonies. He said: "Something will arise to stir the people of this country and make them realize what it is that Ulstermen complain of. If blood be spilled—which God forbid—the real assassins will be those who have never had the courage to face the situation."

In rising to reply the Prime Minister said:

"The sentiments, traditions and moral and economic conditions which have made the Irish question what it now is have not been taken into consideration by the right honorable gentleman. In spite of past history the Irish Nationalist movement has passed from the stage of sentiment and is now an organized and practical reality."

Fact Not To Be Ignored.

"We cannot ignore the fact that if this bill is rejected we will still find standing in our path the organized and permanent expression of the demand of a majority of the Irish people. In view of the strength of this demand what are the Opposition going to do?"

He asked—and loud Irish and Liberal cheers greeted the challenge—if Ireland held a different position than

any portion of the empire, and continued: "It would be pedantry, not statesmanship, to treat her in any other way than that proposed under the bill."

"What is the claim put forward in behalf of Ulster, or, rather, those particular counties situated in the northeastern part of the province?" he demanded. "Is it the minority's right to be protected—to be protected not only against injustice, but against suspicion or apprehension of injustice? I would go to any length in that direction. But the plan put forward to defeat a great constitutional demand is absolutely fatal to democratic government."

Mr. Asquith ridiculed the idea of friction between the two parliaments under the bill, and reminded Mr. Balfour that he had predicted with equal confidence the consequences of what he characterized as a reckless experiment of political folly in granting self-government to South Africa.

Risks Must Be Run.

"In building a great empire," the Prime Minister concluded, "it is always necessary to take the risks we run. We have been justified by experience; we have had our reward—more than our reward—in the increased loyalty and affection of the empire as a whole. We believe—confidently believe—that this will happen again."

"It is no use now analyzing the shortcomings on one side or the other, as if weighing in the balance the burden of blame. On both sides bitter words have been spoken, bad things done. Almost from the first unkindly fate seemed to brood over these two islands to frustrate their common life and sever their national unity. Time after time, when they were coming together, the web which seemed about to be woven of reciprocal interests and affection has been torn asunder, as under the spell of some malignant fate."

"Let us do our part to exercise once for all this baleful influence and join two peoples meant to be one, whom the chances of history, the seeming caprice of fortune, the follies and passions of men have kept apart, in fruitful and enduring union."

SHARP DENIAL BY GERMANY

Not Cause of Delay in Handing
Joint Note to Turkey.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—The question of a naval demonstration by the fleets of the European powers against Turkey was shelved, according to official circles here, prior to the attempts of the foreign ambassadors in London to formulate a joint note to the Turkish government. The reason for its shelving was that several of the great powers, including some of those not belonging to the Triple Alliance, had declared against such a demonstration.

A sharp denial was given to-day to the assertion which has appeared in the foreign press that the delay which occurred in handing the joint note to the powers to Turkey was due to Germany, which it was alleged alone had pronounced against a collective naval demonstration before Constantinople.

TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

Japan Sends Representative to
Our Southern Neighbors.

Willemstad, Curacao, Jan. 15.—Japan is making preparations to improve her commercial relations with the Southern and Central American republics in view of the approaching completion of the Panama Canal.

Count Ryoji Noda, secretary-interpreter of the Japanese Legation in Brazil, arrived here to-day on a visit on behalf of the Japanese government. He intends to proceed from here to Maracaibo, Venezuela, on a similar mission.

ADMIRAL IN SALT GABELLE

Chinese President's Secretary
Made Inspector General.

Peking, Jan. 15.—The Gazette of the Ministry of Finance announces the appointment of Admiral Tsai Ting-kai, president Yuan Shi-kai's secretary, as Inspector General of the salt gabelle. J. F. Olesen, Danish Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, has been appointed co-inspector.

Under the scheme for the control of the gabelle, in accordance with the demands of the six powers, no payment from the salt revenue will be permitted without the sanction of the inspectors.

PAMS LEADS POINCARE

Two Ballots to Nominate French
President Without Result.

Paris, Jan. 15.—Two votes without result were taken to-day at a joint caucus of the parties making up the majorities in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of the republic.

The second ballot this evening resulted in Jules Pams, Minister of Agriculture, receiving 183 votes and Premier Raymond Poincaré 22. As neither of these statesmen received an absolute majority of the votes, another ballot will be taken to-morrow. The total of votes cast on the first ballot was 206, so that to obtain an absolute majority one of the candidates would have to receive 103 votes. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Raymond Poincaré, Premier, 183; Jules Pams, Minister of Agriculture, 174; Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate, 167; Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, 81; Felix Ribot, ex-Premier, 52.

Versailles is in a fever of excitement over the election of a President of the republic next Friday. The buffet in the hall where the members of the two chambers will meet is the scene of the greatest activity. To-day the managers there received 50 York hams, 500 pounds of meat, 50 pots of pate de foie gras, 200 pounds of Gruyere cheese, 600 bottles of champagne, 300 bottles of Burgundy wine and several hundred bottles of other kinds of drinks. Bishop Giller, of Versailles, has granted a special dispensation for the omission of fasting next Friday. The restaurant people are jubilant, and are praying that there will be no rain on election day.

The assembly hall where the election will take place is closed to the public. On the floor are plush carpets almost ankle deep and red morocco armchairs for the Deputies. Encircling the hall are priceless Gobelin tapestries decorated with scarlet, silver and gold braided festoons. The general public in Paris is not greatly interested in the election. To-day is the quarterly rent day, and people are chiefly interested in finding the where-withal to settle with their landlords.

FIRM FOR INDEPENDENT NATION IN THE BALKANS

Allies Not Weakened in Deter-
mination to Reopen War Un-
less Turkey Yields.

WON'T MODIFY THE TERMS

Willing to Wait Short Time, So
as Not to Hurt Feelings of
Powers or Alienate
Sympathies.

London, Jan. 16.—The Balkan kingdoms have not weakened in their determination to reopen the war unless Turkey accepts their terms quickly. In deference to the powers, they may withhold the execution of their resolve a few days longer than seemed likely Tuesday.

They wish the world to know that their policy is unchanged. As allies they inaugurated the doctrine of "The Balkans for the Balkan peoples" at a time that it appeared almost presumptuous folly to the great nations of Europe, and they declare now that they propose to maintain the right which their united armies won to be considered a great, independent nation, and manage their own diplomacy according to their own view of what their national interests demand.

They assert that their diplomatic course is a straightforward and frank one, and, while willing to concede a brief period of delay for Turkey's answer, it is not with a view of resuming negotiations on any modified basis.

When, on December 23, they presented their terms, the Turks, in their characteristic way, thought that the allies were bluffing, and, in turn, presented on December 28 counter-proposals, which failed to take into account the war, and re-established the situation as it was previous to the war. These counter-proposals the allies rejected as "unacceptable and undiscussable."

Balkan Terms Not Changed.

Since then the Balkan states have not changed their terms one iota, while the Turks have receded all along the line, except on the questions of Adrianople and the Aegean Islands. The allies have adopted an attitude of firmness in order to convince Turkey that no alternative is possible for the conclusion of peace but the acceptance of their original conditions, but in so doing they have not wished to hurt the susceptibilities of the powers or alienate their sympathies. They give this as a reason for their decision to wait patiently the result of the note of the powers to Constantinople, which may take any of the three following forms:

First—Turkey refusing flatly to follow the advice of Europe.

Second—Turkey giving an inconclusive answer with the object of further postponing a decision.

Third—Turkey asking for a continu-

ance of the peace negotiations here on a new proposal, which might provide for the preservation of Adrianople, but the dismantling of its fortifications, and a pledge under guarantee of the powers not to attempt any work in the future.

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SAILORS NEAR DEATH WITH PORT IN SIGHT

Snowden Range, After Being
Disabled Nearly Six Weeks,
Ashore at Queenstown.

TOWED OVER 700 MILES

Left at Anchor, Steamer Driven
Into Harbor by Gale—In
Constant Danger of
Foundering.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Jan. 16.—After fifty-four days of charmed life amid direct peril the long lost steamer, Snowden Range, docked at Queenstown yesterday morning. The crowd's cheers were a triumphant end for the amazing voyage, and sirens shrieked and rockets were fired in recognition of the steamer's safe arrival. The last twenty-four hours were even more adventurous to the crew and more uncertain in their fate than any period of the perilous voyage from Philadelphia. Rudderless and helpless the Snowden was towed more than 700 miles by the Dominion liner Welshman, the crew suffering terrible hardships, and the ship being time after time in extreme danger.

Then came the hardest fight of the long ordeal, the struggle for port in the fearful storm. Left by the Welshman and tugs to ride out the storm at anchor, she was beaten into the harbor by the gale until she grounded on a bank, from which she was successfully towed at high tide yesterday morning. She arrived in the dock with her boats lost or smashed, her ironwork twisted and her crew so exhausted after their weeks of tortured suspense that nearly all fell asleep at once.

Later in the day Captain Dickinson received a telegram from Stephen Furness, chairman of the Furness-Withy Company, saying: "We are very proud of you and all members of the crew." While the ship was being docked Captain Dickinson gave his narrative.

"Our trouble began on December 5, when in a hurricane our rudder was broken just below the coupling," he said. "For fourteen days we drifted without seeing any signs of another ship. The weather all the time was very bad, and we used quantities of oil on the waters. The decks were awash and the boats were badly smashed. We tried no less than seven jury rudders and made various attempts to repair temporarily. All were fruitless. Finally, in response to distress signals, the steamer Westerland bore down, but refused to take us in tow, only offering to take us off the ship, which we all declined."

"On January 1, when the situation

appeared desperate, we sighted the Welshman, which stood by loyally throughout. It was January 1 before she could get a hawser over and commence towing. While she remained beside us during the previous six days she could give us no assistance."

All the coal, oil and fresh water gave out, and grain from the cargo was used as fuel. All the life belts disappeared. Captain Dickinson, during the forty-four days, never slept an hour in his bunk. He, with other officers and men of the crew, was repeatedly knocked down and carried along the decks by the heavy sea. Several of them suffered severe injuries. Captain Dickinson continued:

"It was blowing pretty heavy gales all the time, and once we went through a hurricane. Several times we thought the ship would not right herself, and one of the hatches was stove in by a heavy sea which swamped the deck. We could not move our engines, for the ship would not keep steady under them, so the Welshman had to tow 5,200 tons of dead weight."

Describing his adventures outside of Queenstown harbor the captain said that the ship had struck three times, but luckily on sand and not rock. Everybody on board was more or less injured.

CRUISER ELUDES GREEKS

Turkish Boat Bombards Syra
and Wrecks Power Station.

Athens, Jan. 15.—The Turkish cruiser Medjidieh performed a daring feat during a heavy fog last night. She steamed out of the Dardanelles and passed undetected through the lines of the Greek destroyers cruising off the straits. At noon to-day she appeared off the Island of Syra, one of the Cyclades, and bombarded the powder magazine and coal depots. These were not damaged, but the electrical power station was wrecked.

The Medjidieh also fired on the Greek auxiliary cruiser Macedonia, which was undergoing repairs in Syra Harbor. When fifteen shells had been fired, the commander of the Macedonia, after landing his crew for the purpose of maintaining order in the town and to strengthen the guard over the Turkish prisoners, sank the Macedonia in the harbor, to prevent her destruction by the warship.

The Medjidieh then left in the direction of Smyrna. The Greek fleet has been ordered to intercept her. So far as is known, the other Turkish warships have not left the Dardanelles.

The Medjidieh was built by the Cramp, of Philadelphia, and was commanded on her voyage to Constantinople by Hanson D. Buckman, who later became an admiral in the Turkish navy.

FIVE KILLED ON MADONNA

Boiler Explodes on Fabre Liner
Which Left Here January 8.

London, Jan. 15.—Five persons were killed when an uptake boiler on the Fabre Line steamer Madonna exploded, according to a wireless dispatch received to-night at Fayal. The message also stated that the vessel was proceeding toward Algiers.

Today, Thursday, We Open the
Wanamaker Exposition of

French Silks for Spring

Is it Poiré—or is it Matisse?

This must be the exclamation of those acquainted with the modern movement in art as they view the rhythm of color extending the full length of a city block.

The exposition, starting at the Broadway entrance, follows on up the Main aisle into the Silk Rotunda, drapes the famous horseshoe stairway, and extends back to the end of the store on the first floor above the street. There are surprises every step of the way.

The collection is divided into four general classes:

- (1) Oriental—Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Egyptian, Persian, Turkish, Russian.
- (2) Balkan—Serbian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Peasant.
- (3) French—Louis XVI., Pompadour, Juoy.
- (4) Modern—Paul Poiré, Martine, Matisse.

Every woman is given opportunity to exercise her individuality.

Light and airy stuffs will have the preference for spring—crepe de chine, crepe Indienne, crepe charmeuse, fleur de soie and voile.

Designs often appear naive, sometimes childish, the shapes barbarous, the colors vivid, a mixture of red and blue on a black background with tiny white spots, or all black with a dash of red, or black and white with emerald green.

In gentle contrast are the exquisite materials

of quiet tones "like a smile that fades, or a perfume that evaporates, or a dream that effaces itself."

Many are in pottery colors—and some portray the patterns in Japanese Gosuki ware, Chinese Kutani and other Oriental wares.

Materials of Fortuny

Last year there arrived in Paris some silks from Venice designed after the materials of Fortuny. A Vienna manufacturer secured them, adapted them in his own mill, and brought them back to Paris. He showed them to Poiré, and to the new firm of Martine, sister-in-law of Poiré. These silks, full of the Asiatic influence and suggestions of the Russian ballet, steeped with the color of the sun-lands, have immediately become the success of the moment.

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